The Religious Programme for To-Day-Herald Religious Correspondence.

Services To-Day.

hev, George H. hepworth will preach this morn-rand evening in the Church of the Messiah. "How Control Your Temper" will be the subject of his

aing discourse. ev. Dr. Wescott will, this evening, preach to men on "Honesty," in Plymouth Baptist on, West Fifty-first street. Morning services at

Rev. E. O. Sweetser will deliver the second of a tries of discourses founded upon the experiences if his recent tour across the Continent, this evening, the church corner Bleecker and Downing streets. Bev. Andrew Longacre will preach morning and realing in the Central Methodist Episcopal church. v. Dr. E. O. Plagg will preach this morning in

Bev. Dr. Krotel will preach in the Evangelical Luberan courch of the Holy Trinity this morning, and Bev. Dr. Philip School in the evening.

w. H. D. Northrop will preach morning and in the West Twenty-third street Presbytev. Dr. Merrill Richardson will preach in the

New England Congregational church this morning Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach in the Fifth Uni-

ist church (Chickering Hall; this morning, on ing Wrong and Crucifying Right." Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach morning and vening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church.

w. W. W. Newell preaches morning and evenint in the Forty-second street Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. James O. Murray will deliver a memorial ree on the life of the late Abner H. Ely, in the srick church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eventh street, this morning.

Bev. Dr. Rylance will preach, morning and even-ing, in St. Mark's church, Second avenue.

Bev. Samuel Leavitt will lecture this morning in

sall corner Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street, How Protestantism May Avoid Impending ev. P. C. Ewer will preach, morning and even-

e, in Christ church, Fifth avenue. course this afternoon in the University, Washgton square. Rev. Moses Hull will speak before the Society of

us, in Apollo Hall, this morning and even-

sciation for Training Christian Workers.

An article in your paper of September 3, entitled "Work for the Churches," has attracted, as it well secured, wide attention among those to whom it calarly addressed, and cannot fail, I think, duce good results. So important is the work herein commend considered by the churches ciation of ladies has been in existence me years for the express purpose of support-pious and judicious women, whose duty at is to go around among the neglected part of our ation and endeavor to cheer and encourage aide them to a better and happier life. The ork has been limited by the slenner means at the special of the society, but it has been sufficient to low what an enormous power can be wielded at a superstively trifling cost, for the civilization and evaluation of those many of whom are now little

comparatively trifling cost, for the civilization and civotation of those many of whom are now little better than savages.

It has proved that women are by far better suited to this work than men, on account of the greater respect and deference they are able to inspire even umong the most depraved. But experience has also developed an imperious necessity for the previous training of suon women as can be employed in this work, and a beginning was made to that end in 1570 upon the basis of a temporary subscription, with which a house was opened and a number of women received, trained and sent forth to their work with results in the highest degree encouraging. But the amount had been made ap by a lew large subscriptions, which were not reserved, from conviction on the part of the subscribers that the burden of a work of such great importance ought not to be borne by the few, but the many, and that no other channel of generosity seemed to call so loudly for copious streams of supply. In pursuance of this dea a concerted movement is now making among all the Evangelical churches of this city and Brookiya to place this "Training Home for Christian Workers" on a frim and permanent basis, so that it may always be educating and sending forth its messengers of good into all the haunts of vice and minery.

In this work you can do a great good, and I ven-

God Experience of an English Ex-Mormon. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

As the Mormon question is a very exciting one at this time I trust you will grant me a portion of your de space to detail a portion of my experience formon who did not practise the horror of olygamy. I embraced mormonism—or what they ermed the "evertasting gosper"—in England in 1576. In England I paid one-tenth of m; weekly moome as tithing to the "Church." At the same time I was earning but £1 per week, or say £5,

is sugland I paid one-tenth of my weekly the come as thaing to the "Church." At the same time I was earning but £i per week, or say £5, which was barely sufficient to keep myself and family. The conduct of the "Valley elders,"—who are east on missions to England—is simply disgraceful. All who do not "donate" liberally are looked upon as "having lost the spirit." Then when these elders have finished their missions the poor dupes are looked to to furnish them with an outfit, oftentimes these said "servants" taking as much as six large trunks, packed full of clothes for themselves and wives. In proof of this I will state that two years ago a Mormon elder's baggage was seized at onsite darden for smuggling, and there were over one dozen silk dresses in his effects, besides corsets, feathers, &c., to almost an unimited extent.

By strict self—ental I saved enough to pay my passage with my family, to emigrate in 1864, and left London in the fall of that year on the ship litudson, Captain Pratt, John Kaye, a Mormon dignitary, being president of all the Mormons on board. Our passage cost over fifteen similings sterling for each adult, more than the ruing price charged by the usual ship brokers. The Mormons chartered the sain, and had sole control except the saining or working of her, and, of course, were responsible for provisions, &c., which provities ann, in many instances, were until for human food; yet the Valley elders fared sumptuously, as they dined and whed at the Captain's table. Previous to our reaching Sanay Hook the elders came awong us, saying it would be necessary to fee the Custom House officers, so that our baggage could be passed without examination, and that was liable to pay duty, but the elders had, but higher and they the sharper's of New York will chear though the subjections and smelt a rat, so I kept my money, and they, the sharper's of New York will chear would be the charge of the charge of the charge of the order of the course, when to a broadway and got at the rate of \$10 per £1, while those

regimm 2 co.

re worked in Utah for bishops and other Moringularies, and find they are the greatest of

an, even some of the apostics are cheats, as

been encated by them on grading the Facific

ad, and I am led to believe some of aid

to would steal "the pennies of a doad man's

When I worked for Gentiles, apostate Morsuch as Walker Brox, or for the Godbeites, I

als promptly without a quibble.

It state I am not a loilower of Mr. Godbe, but

so him, seeing he has been the main instruof breaking Brigham's theoracy or bondage;

reds in Utah, proviess to his "new move"dared not say their souls were their own.

AN EX-MORMON.

American Bible Society. American Bible Society.

Lated meeting of the Board of Managers was at the Bible House on the 5th inst. Three new martes were recognized—one in each of the a of North Carolina, Missouri and Mississippi, munications were presented from agents in the levest in regard to the condition of auxiliary that. Grants of books were made to the American

of Publication, for discribution in New Mexico and adjacent Territorias; to the Freshyterian Board of Missions; to the marine agent of the New York Buble Society, for vessels to foreign countries, and many grants to feeble auxiliaries. The entire number of volumes granted is 3,737, including fourieen volumes for the blind, besides others to different parties, to the amount of \$250. For foreign work appropriations were made to the Valparatio Bible Society, to the American Baptist Missionary Union, to the Hawaiian Board, for Guibertz Islands, of the Micronesian group, and to the Methodist Missionary Society, for Norway—amounting in all to \$3,020 35, A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt and Dr. Marshalt S. Budwell was appointed to prepare a memorial paper on the decease of Mr. Champion.

The Alfert Society of Italy. The Alfieri Society is one of the new institutions The Alfieri Society is one of the new institutions of Rome. The members are said to be numerous, but the outside world has not yet been made acquainted with much concerning it, beyond the fact of its existence and the object it proposes to accomplish. The latter will be best ascertained from a publication which appears in the extreme revolutionary paper, the Gazetta del Popo'o, of Turin, probably one of the official organs of the Alferists.

probably one of the official organs of the Alflerists The publication in question is entitled 'Statutes of the Society," and the following articles may be

Liken as fair samples:—

ANTICLE S. Every one claiming admission to membership must have for political basis Italian unity, and for religious principles free thought, or he must belong to any sect or schism whatever antagonistic to Catholicity.

ART. 4. He shall be bound to similain, propagate and spread the policy and duty of an aliance between Italy and Germany. In religious matters he shall combat Catholicity by every means by supporting Protestantism.

ART. 5. To devise and prosecute the abolition of the Papacy, the removal of the Pope rrow Rome, and the suppression of the civil rights of priests.

ART. 6. In case of foreign war the society shall at once proceed to operate upon its field of action, even before non-tilities shall have been formally declared.

*Prot-Dy burning as many churches as possible, and especially the Vatican.

**Scont-In compelling all the priesis, and those whose principles are manificatly hostile to the nation, to emigrate; and

and

Third—In exciting the masses to the historical traditions of
the Sicilian verpers.

ART. 10. Every member before admission must swear upon
his honer to observe perfectly these statutes, and shall sign a
copy which shall be kept in the archives of the society. his honor to observe perfectly these statutes, and shall sign a copy which said be kept in the archives of the society.

Why this extraordinary society, the offspring of modern "libert," should adopt the name of Alfieri, remains unexplained. No one more than Alfieri execrated the monsters of 1792, and in his poem of "Misogailo," the very name of which indicates detestation of the country which could produce such creatures, he says

All' empt at ladri, as iniscredenti, as pravi, Ammazia preti, as miscredenti, as pravi, Ammazia preti, as miscredenti, as pravi, Ammazia preti, as miscredenti, as pravi, Ammazia preti, ammazia done, inavi keproble schinma delle inferni valli.

Strike them, strike them, the impious, the viliains, the miscreants, murderers of priests, muruerers of women, cowards, reprobates and dregs of hell's lowest depths.

If this be what Alfieri said of the liberty, fraternity and equality of '92, why should the "friends and brothers" of '71 invoke his name?

Sensation in a Newark Synagogue. scene decidedly nnexpected was witness the Jewish Synagogue in Washington street, Newark, during the service there yesterday fore Newark, during the service there yesterday fore noon. The "Feast of Tabernacles" was duly observed after the manner of the Israelites, when suddenly, in the midst of the ceremony, the congregation were startled by the appearance of Miss Bertha Sterns, known as the "crazy Jewess," whose extraordinary freaks have more than once been chronicled in the Herald, and who a short time since was sent to a lunatic asylum. This lady took possession of the high puipit while Rev. Mr. Leucht, the rabbi, was engaged in another part of the synagogue, and delivered a prayer, first in Hebrew, and then in the German language, after which sane descenced and quietly took a seat. She was not interrupted during the prayers, although the incident was totally at variance with the rules governing the congregation. She was patiently listened to throughout, and the prayers are stated to have been singularly rational and connected.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Memorial Service-The Dead of the Congre gation Remembered and Prayed For-The Brevity of Life Recalled to Mind-Rejoicing

Yesterday a congregation larger than the ordinary Sabbath congregation assembled in this synagogue for worship. Among the Gentiles present were Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of the Reformed church in Fifth evenue and Twenty-ninth street, and Mr. Kennedy, of the Presbyterian church, who were the most a tentive worshippers and seemed to take a deep in-terest in the services. Three times a year this congregation remembers its dead and devoutly prays for the repose of their souls, and that they may be permitted to rejoice with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and the other patriarchs, and with Saran and Leah. in the kingdom of heaven. Prayers are also offered on this day for divine vengeance upon the enemies of the Lord and of Israel, and the people are reminded that LIFE IS SHORT

and eternity awaits them. The great power and glory of God is brought to mind by the chancing of the twenty-ninth Psaim, for which He is praised with singing of the twenty-fourth Psaim. In view In this work you can do a great good, and I vena few appropriate remarks to the congregation on the nature of the services. Life, he said, is like an hourglass, whose sands are rapidly passing away. Soon this festival month will be over, and they had met here on this serious and solemn occasion to pray for the repose of the souls of the dead. All present, he remarked, are candidates for death and also for immortality. Death is merely the cessation of our preach in this world, and it is a consolation

present, he remarked, are candidates for death and also for immortality. Death is merely the cessation of our breath in this world, and it is a consolation to us to be assured that the services which we perform to-day for others will be performed for our selves by and by. How solemn is the reflection that those who once taught us and lived here with us are now in the other world! Do we not call upon God to remember the dead? We, too, remember them.

MEMORY NEVER FLATERS!

Beautiful idea! We can recall the days of our boynood and in memory live them over again. But if we lorget everything else, let us think at least of this one thing, that the conclusion of the whole matter is to fear God and keep His commandments. This is the whole duty of man. Some of you may be ready to say that you tunk of God's rommandments. This is no use; you must keep them. You see men passing through like regardless of the obligations to keep God's commandments, and you initiate them. You must fear God—the God of Israel—and He wno is a God of mercy will regard you. Many of you, perhaps, will say that you do fear God. Let it not be a servile lear, and show your sincerity by keeping His commandments also, for this is the duty of man. And is it not good to remember, while we are gathered here to-day that those for whom we bray feared God and kept his commandments? They lived in hope of a day of liberty, which they now enjoy. And shall we who are at liberty to proclaim from the hilltors, "flear, o Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." lorget what we owe to God or refuse to

PRAY POR THE DEPARTED ONES?

No; we must call upon God for the souls of those who have passed away from earth and are now reading in heaven.

Mr. Isaacs then read a list of the dead of the congregation, whose names were included in the prayers which followed. During those prayers the

Mr. Isaacs then read a list of the dead of the congregation, whose names were included in the prayers which followed. During those prayers the ark was opened and closed twice and the people turned their laces thitherward in prayer each time. On ordinary Sabonths it is customary to open the Ark only when the roll of the law is taken out and to close it increafter, but on occasions like this additional prayers are offered and greater solemnity added to them. The reader was attired in white inen vestments and while he chanted the prayers for the dead he covered his head also with his phylactery.

for the dead he covered his head also with his phylactery.

A service was held last evening also, in rejoicing for the law. Psaims and prayers, rectting the circumstances of the giving of the law and the choosing of Israel to be its repositories were sing and said. The rolls of the law were taken out and carried in procession around the synagogue and the people "rejoiced before the Lord." In European countries the orthodox Israelites have on this occasion. The children are all taken to the synagogue and candles, cakes, flowers and nicknacks are thrown to them, and the scrambling and josting the prefer is rich fun for the elder folks. This leature of it is greatly modified in America, but still there is joility and mirth enough retained in the service here to make it interesting to Centiles if not also to Israelites, and hence many of the former visit the synagogues on these occasions.

THE REFORM TEMPLE.

The Festival of the Holy Mouth. Yesterday the Reform temples of the Israelites celebrated the closing festival of the Holy Month of Tishri. With the Temple Aharveth Chesed, worship ing in avenue C, corner of Fourth street, this feast was also celebrated as Simchas Toran-rejoicing with the law-as they just fin-isted the reading of the weekly portions of the Pentateuch. On Priday evening the temple was festively lighted, and an audience crowded every standing place in the large building. The organ and choir discoursed the most melodious pieces of a peculiar church music, partly compositions of the reader of the congregation, Rev. S. Weish, and partly the work of the celebrated composer of Jewish music, Mr. Suizer, of Vienna. After the regular service of the evening was closed the Ark containing the scrolls of the Pentateuch was opened and these sub-scrolls, seven in number, wrapped in velvet and decorated with gold and silver, taken out by the minister, reader, president and some prominent members of the congregation. A long array of children, from six to twelve years of age—the girls dressed in white, the boys in their best garments, every one bearing a beautiful bouquet, led by their teachers—entered the Synagogue and fillowed the bearers of the of the Pentateuch. On Priday evening the temple

issue, who made several circuits around the whole issue, while the reader and the choir chanted ileturable. The whole procession was followed ileturable. The whole procession was followed the delight by the eyes of an audience that beheld a delight the fature supporters and defenders of a delight the fature supporters and defenders of a delight the fature supporters and defenders of a delight the fature who have look down them will be in their resting places. After the courts were finished the children, numbering future generations, when those who now look down upon them will be in their resting places. After the circuits were finished the children, numbering about one hundred and fifty, gathered around the puiot, and Rev. Dr. A. Huebsch, the beloved minister of the congregation, addressed the children in the kinglish language. He explained to them the agnification of the feast, and urged them always to follow the law which their forcathers maintained for thousands of years. While in former generations many self-sacrices were asked from the supporters of tea law—and in spite of oppression and persecution they always hold last to it—in these United States they happily live under free institutions and their for is more pleasant, while striving to become good citizens and to participate in the progress of the age they shall always find in the word of God as their guide. The minister closed with an impressive blessing of the tittle ones and the congregation.

BALTIMORE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Important Report by the House of Bishops on Uniformity of Ritual.

Extra Services Not Provided in the Book of Common Prayer Denounced-Ritualism a Source of Disorder-Proposed Canons for the Suppression of Innovations.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1871. Rev. Dr. Lyman, of San Prancisco; Dr. Banister, of Alabama, and Bishop Lee, of Delaware, officiated at the morning services, after which the Convention was called to order, Rev. Dr. Crafk, President, in the chair. The journal of yesterday was read, corrected and approved.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Lancaster, Pa., moved that this House place on its records expressions of its grate-ful sense of the high Christian character and of the eminent and long-continued services to the Church of John N. Cunningham, deceased since the last General Convention, for many years a member of this House

Eulogies were delivered on the character and em nent Christian life of Judge Cunningham by Mr. Franklin, Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia; Dr. Battle, of North Caro-lina, and Mr. Moss, of Ohio, the latter detailing the circumstances of the death of Judge Cunningnam by an accidental fall from a train of cars.

Rev. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCENEY, of South Carolina, moved that a similar record be made of the death of the Rev. Christopher P. Gadden, of the diocese of South Carolina, a delegate to this Convention, and proceeded to deliver a glowing tribute to the purity of life and devoted Christian

services and usefulness of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, and &r. Mc-CREADY, of South Carolina, followed, bearing testi-mony to the sterling virtues of the deceased, and the resolution was adopted. Rev. Dr. Goodwin moved a like record of the loss

sustained by the lamented death, since the last assemblage of this Convention, of Herman Cope, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, at the time of his decease the treasurer of the General Convention. Eulogies were delivered by Dr. Goodwin and William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and the motion was adopted. Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, moved that this House gives most humble and hearty thanks to Aimighty God for the life and works in behalf of our beloved Church, and also for the holy and peacetal death of Jackson Kemper. D. D., for many years a member of this House and also first Missionary Bishop on the Church in the United States. Rev. Drs. Mead, of Connecticut; McNamara, of Nebraska: Beers, of Wisconsin; Gassmann, of Nebraska: Spalding, of Wisconsin; Haught, of New York; Thompson, of Illinois, and Schuyler, of Missouri, addressed the House on the eminent and godly life and services of Bishop Kemper in fervent and pathetic language, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Similar records on the journal were entered relative to the accesse of Milo Manan, D. D., late rector of St. Paul's church, Battimore, and Professor Solon W. Murray, D. D., of Minnesota, members of former sessions of this body, and Mr M. Taylor, of Texas, a delegate to the present House, and tributes were paid to their memory. logies were delivered by Dr. Goodwin and William

W. Murray,
sessions of this body, and mr.
delegate to the present House, and tributes were
paid to their memory.
A message was received from the House of Bishops transmitting the following report on
Ops transmitting the following report on
UNIFORMITY OF RITUAL:

UNIPORMITY OF RITUAL:

The committee of five bishops appointed by the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1888 to consider whether any additional provision for uniformity by canon or otherwise is practicable and expedient and to report to the next General Convention, having held sundry meetings at several different places, at each of which all the members of the committee were present through the entire session, and having, as they believe, given to the subject matter entirusted to them that careful consideration which its importance merita, respectfully ask leave to report.

The resolution under which the committee was appointed raises several questions for examination and answer. Is any legislation touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the thurch practicable? If practicable, is it at this time expecient? If practicable and expedient, shall it take the shape of a canon or canons, or shall it be other-

The resolution unser which the committee was appointed raises several questions for examination and answer. Is any legislation touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacraments and other rices and ceremonies of the church practicable? If practicable, is it at this time expelient? If practicable and expedient, shall it take the shape of a canon or canons, or shall it be otherwise provided for? and, finally, what shall the actual details of the provided for? and, finally, what shall the actual details of the provided for and and the provided for an and the provided for an analysis of the prov

Third—Carrying a cross in procession in the church. Fourth—The use of lights on or about the holy table except when necessary.

Fight—The elevation of the elements in the holy communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects loward which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the set of administering them, or in conveying them to or from the communicant. Sixth—The mixing of the water with the wine as a part of the service, or in the presence of the congregation.

Seenth—The washing of the priests' hands or the ablutions of the vessels in the presence of the congregation.

Eighth—Bowing, crossing, genuflections, prostrations, reverences, bowing down, upon or kissing the holy table, and kneeling, except as allowed, trovited for, or directed by runting or sowing down, upon or kissing the holy table, and kneeling, except as allowed, trovited that reverence at the mention of the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be disallowed; and it being further provided that reverence at the mention of the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be disallowed; and it being further provided that private presonal devotion better or after official ministration is not to be understood to include or justify any of the acis prohibited.

Misth—The celebration or receiving of the holy communion by any bishop or priest when no person receives it with him.

Teach—tereprivate cesses the manufact is sever use of the property of the cesser.

with him.

The h-Employing or permitting any person receives it with him.

The h-Employing or permitting any person or persons not in holy orders to assist the minister in any part of the order for the administration of the holy communion.

Element-Using at any administration of the holy communion any prayers, collects, gospels or episties other than those provided in the Book of Common Prayer or under zid. of canon 13, of title 1 of the Digest.

They further recommend here:

First That the rector of a parish or other minister shall be allowed to introduce the choral service without the consenting yous of the vestry or contrary to the prohibition of the bishop.

necessity of health may require it the university cap may be used.

Necond—That candidates for orders who are licensed to act as lay readers may use the academical black grown.

Third—In addition to the canonical provisions now recommended, and in consideration of the fact that "nothing can be so plainly set forth but doubt may arise in the use and practice of the same," the committee further unautimously recommend that some action be taken to carry out in such a manner as may secure its observance the principle declared in the second resolution sent to this Hoose by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies at the General Convention of 1888, to wit, that in all matters doubtful, reference shall be made to the Ordinary, and no changes shall be made against the gody counsel and judgment of the Bishop.

In conclusion the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this report be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Resolved**, That this report be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, a joint committee consisting of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen be appointed, to whom the subject matter of this report shall be referred, with directions to report to this Convention, at as carry a day as practicable such canons as they may deem necessary in the premises.

All which is respectfully submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED LER.
J. WILLIAMS.
I. M. CLARK.
W. H. ODENHERMER.
J. B. KERFOOT. Accompanying the foregoing report are the fol-owing resolutions from the House of Bishops:—

lowing resolutions from the House of Bishops:—
Resolved, That, in the granting of the subject and its bearing, this House is unprepared for immediate action on the report submitted by its Committee on Ritual Uniformity without previous consideration of the same in Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Convention.

Resolved, That, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, a joint committee be appointed for the consideration of the above named report of the committee of the House of Bishops concerning Ritual, and to report, if any, what action may properly be taken in the premises.

Action on the message and report from the House of Eishops was postponed by the House of Deputies until Tuesday kext.

A report from the Committee on Canons against reducing the number of deputies in the House was concurred in.

reducing the number of deputies in the House was concurred in.

A memorial, by Mr. Rogers, of Texas, for the appointment of a Missionary Bishop for a portion of the Diocese of Texas, was reterred to the Committee on Canons.

on Canons.

The Convection then adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTES--PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Religious Notes-Personal and General. Archbishop Spaiding, of Baltimore, who has been quite ill, is convalescent.

Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection

resumes worship to-day-Rev. Edward O. Flagg, A Protestant paper says the Pope rests his hopes

A Protestant paper says the Pope rests his hopes for the future of the Romisa Church on the Catholics of the United States.

The Presbyterian church of Waverly, N. Y., has extended a unanimous call to Rev. William H. Bates to become its pastor.

Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Elmira, has recently per sunded his congregation to omli. the word Congregational from their title, so that they are now known simply as the "Park church."

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Prescher," of Jacksonville, Ill., has withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal Church and rejoined the Methodist, the Church of his early love and of his fathers.

The Jablet says "s strong movement is springing

an Episcopal Church and rejoined the methodish, the Church of his early love and of his fathers.

The Tablet says "a strong movement is springing up among the Catholics of France in favor of a free Catholic university," the intent of which is to change the tendencies of higher education in that country, by removing it "from its foundation on an infindel to a Christian basis."

Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, has arrived in Raltimore, where his friends will advise with him in reference to some action contemplated in general convention. No one seems able to divine what course will be taken by Mr. Cheney's friends to remove the ecclesiastical incubus which rests upon him by the sentence of deposition pronounced upon him by the Bishop of Illinois.

Dr. Prentiss, who expects so soon to resign one pastoral charge of the Church of the Covenant and remove to Chicago, preached to his people last Sabbath and expects to do so for the remainder of October. His closing sermon will probably be delivered on the last Sabbath of the month—the 29th. The Lord's Supper wil also be administered on that day.

The Lord's Supper will also be administered on that day.

The years in which the different denominations were first established in the city of New York are as follows:—The Dutch Reformed in 1625; the Episcopal in 1696; the Friends in 1696; the French Reformed in 1704; the Presbyterians in 1706; the Lutherans in 1710; the Jews in 1730; the Moravians in 1735; the Baptists in 1760; the Methodists in 1788, and the Reformed Presbyterians in 1796.

The benevolent contributions of the four religious denominations in the United States are thus represented by the Presbyterian:—

Benevolent

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Minister Catacazy Rices to Explain tary Fish, Mrs. Fish, or Misjudged the

In consequence of the rumored statements with reference to Minister Catacazy, the Russian Ambas-sador, having openly defamed the President of the United States, Secretary Fish and Mrs. Fish at a dinner recently given at the Russian embassy in Washington, a Herald representative yesterday waited upon him at the Clarendon Hotel in this city, where he is now staying, apparently for the made here for the reception of the Prince Alexis. He commenced by saying that he was sorry he could give but little information that would be of public interest. "I HAVE BEEN CALUMNIATED.

and correspondents of papers have very naturally falien into the error of publishing rumors which have no foundation in fact, but which have been started for a certain bad end," said his Excellency "and the following is the statement I now wish to publish in the columns of the HERALD, in order to show my position with the people of this country, and also as a denial of these malicious personal

MINISTER CATACAZY'S STATEMENT. I have read with the deepest disgust the cor-respondence from Washington to-day. I am bound by my official duty to abstain from all polemics or controversy with newspapers upon all political matters, and, therefore I cannot and will not answer or reply in any way, directly or indirectly, to the attacks directed against me. Sooner or later the truth will be known. Having been honored with the fullest approval of my government I submit with perfect indfference to the attacks of those who consider it proper and gentlemanly to direct charges against a man who cannot answer them, and who is representing
THE FR'ENDLIEST POWER TO THE UNITED STATES.

But I can offer a denial to the personal and inten-tional calumnies stated yesterday by your corre-spondent. In this correspondence it has been stated, among other things, that I expressed myself on ac-count of President Grant, the Secretary of State and his most amiable, honorable and respectable lady, in terms so infamous that I shrink even from re-peating them. I declare the whole story to be a falsehood, and I challenge anybody to substantiate such an absurd charge against me. Whatever the political disagreements there may be between myself and the Secretary of State I have never expressed a word or even entertained a thought gainst his character, much less against his lady, to whom I have always endeavored to manifest my deepest respect. The intentional and systematical circulating of these calumnies has been
ATTRIBUTED TO A POREIGN MINISTER

who was at my table. But I am firmly convinced that none of my colleagues are capable of doing that. But if such was the case, every gentleman can appreciate such conduct. It has been said, further, in the correspondence, that I put a LOW ESTIMATE UPON THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. Everybody who has had dealings with me since I

have been in America knows what my feelings are to the American people and my opinion of their character. I will not, consequently, express the feelings with which I am animated, which are alone due to the American people. I will only add that due to the American people. I will only add that besides my appreciation of the greatness and nobility of their character I perceive also the American people are most intelligent and comprehensive upon almost every subject, and that every unbiased citizen will understand whence these calumnies are originated and for what purpose they are spread with renewed violence on the eve of the arrival of an imperial prince, who is coming here as a living token of Russia's Irjendship and esteem

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Salcon Keeper Kills His Wife and Then Hangs Himself.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Investigation Before Coroner Young.

With all the bloody tragedles enacted in the city of late, few, if any, show more desperation of pur-pose than that enacted early yesterday morning in the tenement house No. 21 Essex street. More than two months ago Julius Steinman, a

Dane, twenty-eight years of age, formerly a scafaring man, by the aid of friends opened a lager beer on on the first floor of the above named premises, and with his wife Julia, twenty years of age, occup the rear room on the same floor as a residence. Stein-man was married nearly two years ago, and while absent at sea his wife supported herself by playing the part of waiter girl in the lager bler and concert oon, 153 Chatham street, kept by Conrad Getier, her brother-in-law. As far as appears she ducted herself with propriety, and discharged her disagreeable duties to the entire satisfaction of her employer. When Steinman returned to port he at first treated his wife with respectful consideration, but in a few days he showed unmistakably that he was jealous of ner, but still allowed her to hold her position as waiter girl in the saloon.

Since taking up their abode in Essex street Mrs Steinman has not worked in the Chatham street saloon, but oftentimes was out till a late hour of the night. Where she spent the time does not appear, but her absence seemed to disturb her husband's equanimity, and when intoxicated he would beat nd abuse her most shamefully. Mrs. Steinman would often complain to her sister concerning his brutality, but without effect.

On Friday night Steinman appeared to be in good spirits and comparatively sober. As his patrons and friends dropped in he chatted merrily with them, and eventually they commenced playing cards for beer and money, at which amusement they continued till after midnight, when the mea all left, Mrs. Steinman having not yet returned.

all left, Mrs. Steinman having not yet returned. What time she came home did not appear and probably never will. Nothing more was seen or heard of Mr. or Mrs. Steinman that night.

It was observed yesterday morning that their place was not open as usual, and one of the women in the house, thinking it strange, rapped at the hall door, but without receiving an answer. Some one then went into the yard, and looking in at the rear window of Steinman's room saw Mrs. Steinman sitting in a chair at the table, over which she was bent, her head resting on her right hand. Taking a more extended view of the premises Steinman was observed hanging by the neck by means of a small rope fastened to a hook high up on the inside of the front door, some twenty-five or thirty feet from where his wife was sitting in the chair. The atarm was given, when several persons living in the neighborhood came in, and soon Officer Daniels and others of the Tenth precinct appeared and took charge of the premises.

Coroner Young and his Deputy, Dr. Marsh, being notified, were soon at the scene of the tragedy, and on entering the room a shocking sight was presented.

There by the table, near the back door, sat Mrs.

on entering the room a shocking sight was presented.

There by the table, near the back door, sat Mrs. Steinman, stif and cold in death, her iuxuriant black hair matted with her own blood, which had flowed from wounds on her head. The blood had escaped into and had nearly filled a deep dinner pate winch slood on the table. On the table were a large butcher's kinfe and a heavy smoothing iron, both besmeared with blood, showing concinsively that they had been used in causing the death of hirs. Steinman. On the floor, near the table, was a club somewhat resembling those used by policemen, split in two pieces, and a broken kerosene oil lamp. Between the third and fourth flagers of the right hand Mrs. Steinman firmly held a teaspoon, which, doubtless, she was using at the time of her death.

From the position in which she was found it is believed that while partaking of some refreshment at the table her husband, in a paroxysm of ANGER AND JRALOUSY, came behind her with the smoothing from and dealther a deadly blow on the back of the bead, knocking her forward, with her head resting on ner right hand, as previously stated. Whether and was struck with the club is uncertain. To finish up the bloody deed Steinman must then have attacked his wife with the bucher's knife and inflicted four deep wounds on her head, from one to four and a half indees in length.

while with the outcast a land and an electron one to four and a half inches in length.

That Mrs. Steinman never moved after receiving the first blow is evident from the fact that there was no blood on the foor, it all being on the table and

no blood on the floor, it all being on the table and dishes.

After being fully satisfied that he had murdered his wife Steinman deliberately proceeded to terminate his earthly career by hanging himself to the hook on the tront door, and there the body was allowed to remain till the arrival of Coroner Young, who ordered it to be cut down. The place was in great confusion and evidently had been visited by persons not strictly bonest, as the money drawer had been opened and doubtless rifled.

Only a few pennies were found in the cash box, although it was believed Steinman had a considerable amount of money about his house. It shound be stated that when Coroner Young entered the room where Mrs. Steinman lay dead a faithful dog kept watch over her body, and it was with difficulty that the brute could be driven away; in fact, he did not leave until he had nipped at the heels of Dr. Marsh.

Coroner Young empanelled a jury to view the remains, and, after securing the witnesses, proceeded to the Tenth precinct to hold his investigation.

on.

Below will be found a copy of the most important

below wit be found a copy of the most important bestimony elicited and the vertices of the jury:—
Outo Bruger, of 21 Essex street, testified that ne knew the deceased parties for the last two months; saw them about eleven oclock last night; ar. Steinman and several parties were playing cards; Mr. Steinman and several parties were playing cards; Mr. Steinman and several parties were playing cards; Mr. Steinman and pheared to be sober; died, and don't know that he and his write are in the nabt of quarreling; Mr. Silverstein and others, whose names the witness does not know, were in the saloon when the witness left; never heard anything derogatory to her character.

Bernard Sione, inving on the third floor of 21 Essex street, testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Steinman and his wis; was in the saloon at eleven o'clock last night, had a glass of heer and went out; went up stairs and went to bed; did not see Mrs. Steinman in the saloon at that time.

Dora bruger was acquainted with Steinman and his wife; was in the habit of going in their place for beer; they seemed to live pleasantly together; about a week ago heard them have some unpleasant words; rapped at their door this morning, and, getting no answer, went up stairs; soon heard screaming below, and, going down, entered the room and saw Mrs. Steinman lying dead, with her head resting on the table; looked in front and saw Steinman hanging on the inside of the front door; Mrs. Steinman once said that her his lame man lost some money at play in the saloon last night; don't know this man's mine.

**Authority of the stein of the stein of the front door; Mrs. Steinman and was married two years ago; her his bar for was a seaming and when he was away a serious; Mrs. Steinman has not attended the saloon during the last two mouths; don't know this man's mine.

**Authority of the saloon of the route between them last night; heard of her death this morning; thought Mr. Steinman to be avery good man when sober; when drunk he was a count of the route between them last

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY, OCL 7-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was strong, in sympaths with a better market at Liverpool. Cotton was quiet and not so firm.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the perweek were 46,044 bales, against 34,073 bales the previous week. The total receipts since Septemoer 1,
1871, are 122,596 bales, against 192,286 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease of 69,670 bales in the present crop. The exports from all the ports for the week were 13,100 bales, against 15,883 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 56,024 bales, against 45,488 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 116,385 bales, against 144,487 bales for the

same time in 1870. THE BANK STATEMENT. The weekly statement of the associated banks in exceedingly unfavorable. The contraction of loans is only about three millions, although the loss in legal reserve is over three and a half millions and the decrease in liabilities only five and a half mailions. The loss in specie alone is nearly three mil-lions. The lighter shipments of currency to the in-terior are reflected in a decrease of less than seven hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks. The de-crease in deposits is made up of the withdrawal of

that the banks have preferred losing their resources to curtailing their accommodation to borrows The statement contrasts with its predecessor as fel

loans and the loss of reserve. The st'tement shows

Decrease in loans. \$3,195,1
Decrease in specie. 2,854,
Increase in circulation 6,1
Increase in deposits 5,554. An analysis of the above figures shows that the banks have lost in surplus reserve \$2,143,250, which, taken from the amount on hand at the close of last week, reduces their present surplus to \$1,681,493. Inasmuch as this sum would be easily absorbed by two or three of the larger banks, it is evident the the State banks, which enter into the Clearing House Association, must have availed themselves of their immunity from the penalties of the Twenty-five Per Cent law to run their reserve con-

MONEY PIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT. Money was in good request at six per cent on governments and at seven per cent on stocks until late in the day, when, as usual on Saturdays, there was a pressure to lend balances, and the rates became five and six per cent.

Prime commercial paper was quoted 7 a 10 per

Foreign exchange was strong, in respon further advance in the Sank of England rate of per cent at a special meeting of the directors held to-day. The leading drawers advanced the rates for sterling to 109 for sixty-day buls and 110 for sight, dealings being quite active early in the day at 198%

and 109%. GOLD STRONG-114% A 115. The gold market was strong on the news of the higher rate of discount at the Bank of England, and advanced to 115, but elicited steady sales at that pol from some of the foreign bankers who were able, with the price of exchange, to make a small profit on the shipment of bonds to London, where Ameri-can securities were lower, as a consequence of the advance in the bank rate, but not enough so to prevent the operation just referred to. At 114% and 114% other foreign bankers were as steady buyers. the result of all of which was the establishment of a rather quiet market at 114%. The new loan in Loadon declined to 2% per cent discount. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M. 114% 12 M. 10:15 A. M. 114% 1 P. M. 10:15 A. M. 115 2 P. M. 11 A. M. 115 2 P. M. 11 A. M. 115 5 P. M. 11:32 A. M. 115 5 P. M. In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1-32 (to Monday) for borrowing to 7 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-

\$73,166,099 2,863,457 3,518,142 The European steamers took out \$138.000, chiefly in silver.

The government list was strong, in sympathy with the firmness in gold and foreign exchange,

cline in London quotations. The following were the closing street prices:-United States currency sixes, 114% a 114%; do. do., 1881, registered, 117% a 117%; do. do. coupon, 118% a 118%; do. five-twen-ties, registered, May and November, 112% a 112%; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115% a 116; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115% a 116; do. do., 1865, do. do., 1864, do. do., 115% a 116; do. do., 1865, do. do., 1861, do. do., registered, January and July, 114% a 115; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114% a 114%; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114% a 114%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114% a 116; do. ten-forties, registered, 111% a 111%; do. do., coupon, 111% a 112 STOCES DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market was heavy in answer to the com tinued reports of monetary agitation in Europe, and prices at the first board went off % and % per cent. Here the street was generally forsaken for the races at Fordham, and the market became intensely dull. After the bank statement prices railied faintly, and the market left off at a slight improvement on the lowest prices, but the changes in the leading stocks were not important. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 54, fell off to 63 and closed at 6314. The preferred rose to 78, fell back to 76 and closed at 77%. New Jersey Central was quoted in the afternoon, ex the two-and-a-half per constant dividend and ex the privilege of subscribing. at par to 33% per cent of new stock, the direct having decided to increase the capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. In the Southern State securities Tennessees fell off to 6614 for the new

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

prices of the principal stocks during the day:-	
Highest,	Louvest.
New York Central consolidated 92%	9036
New York Central scrip 88	81%
Erie 30%	30%
Lake Snore	106%
Wabash 6216	6236
North western 69%	6016
Northwestern preferred 90%	90%
Rock Island	100%
St. Paul 021/	02%
St. Paul preierred 81 %	43 %
Onio and Mississippi 42%	4332
Union Pacific 2736	27 16
Hannibal and St. Joseph 64	63
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred 78	76
Western Union Telegraph 66%	8616
Pacific Mail 52%	81%
THE BAILROAD BONDS.	
The following were the blds for the	mattered.

B CITY BANK STOCKS.